

ARMED MOB ROBS BANK

Twenty-five Men Get \$432,500
From a Moscow Institution.

ESCAPE WITH THEIR LOOT

The Credit Mutual Bank in Heart of the City Robbed in Broad Day Light in a Manner That Was Exceptionally Daring—Guards Seized and Disarmed.

Moscow, Russia.—The Credit Mutual, one of the largest banks in Moscow, was robbed by masked men at dusk, the robbers getting \$432,500. Circumstances raise the suspicion that the robbery was committed under the direction of some one at present or previously employed in the institution.

The bank is in Ilinska street, in the heart of the city. The last of the clerks had just departed, leaving a guard of three men inside, while under the covered driveway outside were a policeman and the house porter. The street was crowded with people hurrying homeward. According to the story of the guards they were suddenly confronted with revolvers in the hands of twenty masked men, who had entered silently by the main door, which had been locked when the office force left the building.

After a command to the guards to hold up their hands not a word was spoken. The guards were quickly bound and gagged and thrown into a room. The robbers then took positions at all the entrances, and the curtains of the windows were lowered. The chief of the robbers, who directed the operations of his associates by gestures, showed thorough familiarity with the location of the vaults. When all was ready he went to the heavy, burglar-proof safe and with a few whirrs of the knob threw the combination of the lock, the heavy doors swung open and the treasure of the bank was revealed.

The plunder, consisting of gold, silver and notes, was speedily thrust into sacks. When not a kopeck was left the robbers departed as silently as they came, making their exit through the main entrance, leaving no trace behind them. They had been in the bank less than half an hour. Twenty minutes later one of the guards succeeded in freeing himself and gave the alarm. The policeman and house porter, who had been standing in front of the bank throughout, said they had seen no one enter or leave it. An immense crowd was attracted to the scene by the news of the robbery.

MOB MOCKS SUPREME COURT.

Lynch a Negro After a Federal Stay Was Granted.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ed. Johnson, a negro, was taken from the jail here by a mob of seventy-five men and hanged to a beam of the county bridge over the Tennessee River.

The rope broke, the negro's body fell and the mob quickly riddled him with bullets. Sheriff Ship and the jailer were locked in a bathroom while the mob secured the prisoner.

Johnson was to have been hanged the day on which the lynch occurred for an assault upon a white woman, but the United States Supreme Court granted a stay of execution, and this action served to enrage the citizens of the city.

At 10.45 p. m. seventy-five determined men assembled at the jail and gained admission. Overpowering the sheriff and his deputies they secured the prisoner and quietly led him to the bridge. The mob was composed of men of mature years.

Washington, D. C.—The lynching at Chattanooga, Tenn., of the negro, Ed. Johnson, after an appeal had been denied him by the United States Supreme Court, is an act in contempt of the court probably without precedent in its history. The question of proceedings by the Federal Government against the leaders of the mob who lynched Johnson is being considered by the Department of Justice.

"CHEAPER TO KILL LABORERS."

Costs Less Than Protecting Them at Work, Contractor Tells Dr. Strong.

New York City.—A contractor of prominence, according to Dr. Josiah Strong, recently told him that the killing of workmen was cheaper than protecting them.

The statement created a stir when made by Dr. Strong, who is President of the American Institute of Social Service, at the Municipal Art Society dinner.

"Nine men are killed every day in New York," he continued, "in accidents which are for the most part avoidable. Our city is fast becoming a veritable human slaughterhouse."

Coal mines and railroads, he said, were slaughterhouses for the laboring men. Last year there were 2500 accidents to laboring men that the public knew nothing about.

Froze to Death in Mother's Arms. John Cook, called as a juror, with his wife, drove through a severe storm from Elk Mountain to Hanna, Wyoming, that he might reach the court on time. Mrs. Cook carried their young baby, which froze to death in her arms before the railroad was reached.

Killed Carrying Father's Dinner. While carrying his father's dinner, Carl Wolfe, aged eleven, was run down by a Baltimore and Ohio train, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and so badly mangled that death soon resulted.

Landslide in Brazil. A storm in Brazil caused landslides and floods. Twenty persons were killed or injured at Rio Janeiro, and landslides at Petropolis, capital of the State of Rio Janeiro, killed fifty persons and injured many more.

Peasants Steal Trees. The peasants of the Province of Tomsk, Siberia, are in many places cutting down trees on the crown lands and in forests belonging to the landowners of Tomsk.

In the Public Eye. King Alfonso is expert in running an automobile.

The late General Wheeler was a devout Christian.

Richard Croker refuses to go into English politics.

J. P. Morgan is "seeing Rome" and vicinity in an automobile.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith denounced the plays of Ibsen as immoral.

Richard Mansfield advises university boys to select some great man as a model.

A TRACTION REVOLUTION

Mayor Weaver Forces Philadelphia Company to Give Up Franchises.

Graft Tide Turning Back—Quaker City Recovers Street Grants Worth Millions—Monopoly Begs For Terms.

Philadelphia.—The terms of capitulation of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which for more than ten years has enjoyed a monopoly of all street railway privileges in Philadelphia, are now in the hands of counsel for the city and the company being whipped into legal shape.

Caught in a trap which menaced its very existence, with the Philadelphia and Western Railway Company at the city line as an active competitor and with no compliant councils or political leaders to fall back upon, the Transit Company has given up some of its most valuable franchises and has opened the doors, perforce, to its competitor.

Besides that, it has given George Gould his opportunity to reach the water, for no one doubts that he is the real force behind the Philadelphia company, and thus has thrown the doors open to railroad competition in Philadelphia.

This transit revolution, which is even more important to the city than was the political upheaval of May, has come about through the franchises which the Philadelphia Rapid Transit bought from the independent street car company at the time of the merger in 1903. These franchises gave the right to construct underground, surface and elevated lines on almost every street in Philadelphia.

There were time limits to them, and forfeiture of franchises if these were not complied with, but with councils and the administration under control these conditions need not be noticed—they could always be extended.

The Market street subway was to be extended to the city line. Extension after extension was granted and work went on leisurely. The last extension of time expires this April. Unless an other extension is granted, this franchise and others expire.

The political revolution swept away the support the Rapid Transit Company had depended upon, and this week it faced the veto of the subway extension, and saw the Philadelphia and Western throw off its mask, and awoke with a bump.

To save itself from ruin the Rapid Transit Company gave an astonishing example of self-sacrifice. It agrees to complete within three years a subway under Broad street, from Walnut north to the end of the open street, a subway under Walnut street, from Broad to Fifth, under Fifth street to Arch, and under Arch street to Broad; an elevated road from South street and Delaware avenue to Frankford.

It surrenders the following franchises:

For a subway under Chestnut street—thus clearing the way for the Philadelphia and Western's proposed line; for surface lines on Broad street—thus removing for all time the danger that that thoroughfare will be disfigured by tracks; for elevated roads in Ridge avenue, Passunk avenue and German town avenue—thus restoring to the city rights which open the way for future competition; for elevated roads on Lancaster, Baltimore and Woodland avenues, in West Philadelphia, all of which were to be connecting links with the Market street elevated, but which will now go to the Philadelphia and Western and will give that company full hand in the western and southwestern sections of the city.

The agreement covering all this was formally executed at the meeting in the Mayor's office between officials of the city and the Rapid Transit Company.

The Transit Company undertakes to complete the construction of the Broad street subway at once. The least estimate on this work places the cost at \$24,000,000.

The "loop" subway from Broad street, under Walnut to Fifth street, thence to Arch street and then west to Broad street will cost about \$4,000,000.

Completion of the Market street subway-elevated line will cost not less than \$5,000,000 beyond what has been already expended.

All the franchises vacated by the Rapid Transit Company will be taken up by the Philadelphia and Western whose tracks now run from Parkersburg, Pa., to Sixty-third and Market streets. Fifty miles away from Parkersburg at Hanover, Pa., runs the Western Maryland, a Wabash connection.

NO CRIME IN CAMPAIGN GIFTS

District Attorney Jerome Says He Can't Find Any Felonious Intent.

New York City.—In a brief which he filed with Judge O'Sullivan in the Court of General Sessions District Attorney Jerome today said that giving of political contributions to political parties by officers of insurance companies was not a crime, because it cannot be shown that such payments were made with felonious intent.

To be larceny, Mr. Jerome says, such appropriations of policyholders' money would have to have been made, under the Penal Code, "with intent to deprive or defraud the true owner of his property, or the use or benefit thereof."

Mr. Jerome is of the opinion, as he says in his brief, that that was not the case in the political contributions from the insurance companies.

Crackmen Kill Policeman. Policeman Fred Booth was shot dead while a party of officers at Jackson, Mich., were trying to arrest three men suspected of having robbed the safe in the postoffice at Brooklyn, Mich. The thieves escaped.

Tried to Save Moro Women. Advice from Manila say that the American troops in action at Mount Dajo made every effort to save women and children, and that many Moros aided General Wood's forces in the attack on the outlaws.

Sporting Notes. Lafayette College and Princeton have severed football relationship.

The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will be held at Pimlico track April 16 to 28.

Engene Hildebrand returned to the saddle at Hot Springs after eight months on the ground.

Harvard football coaches are criticized in the annual report of the graduate treasurer for their extravagance.

In the committee substitute for the Frelinghuysen Automobile bill in New Jersey the obnoxious features of the latter are retained.

SNOWSLIDE BURIES MINERS

Many Lives Lost in an Avalanche at Silverton, Col.

COLORADO TOWNS ENGULFED

Twelve Miners Employed at the Shenandoah Mine Were Caught by a Snowslide and Swept to Death—Were Fleeting to Silverton to Escape Starvation.

Silverton, Col.—Twelve miners employed at the Shenandoah Mine were caught by a great snowslide and swept to their death. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. Assistance has been summoned from Silverton to help dig the victims from the snow. Twenty others are reported lost near Ouray.

The men killed were members of the force employed at the Shenandoah Mine, and were on the way to Silverton to escape starvation at the mine, the supply of provisions having run short.

They left the mine, breaking a trail in the deep snow as they went along. At a particularly dangerous point on the trail, in the side of a steep mountain, one of the trail breakers stumbled. This started the snow sliding and the entire side of the mountain seemed to be moving.

The twelve men were engulfed almost immediately. One of nine men who escaped hurried on to Howardsville, three miles down the gulch, and telephoned to Silverton for help.

All the miners here took refuge in the tunnel. They reached Ouray, coming over the mountain on snowshoes. Communication had with several other mines shows that the men employed at those mines are safe.

Durango and the other towns in the San Juan region in southwestern Colorado have been cut off from communication by train nearly a week, but the management of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is making strenuous efforts to reopen its branch line in that part of the State, which is blockaded by heavy snow on the Cumbres Range.

The main transcontinental lines have been kept open and through train service has not been much delayed during the storm. The heavy snowfall in the mountains insures an abundance of water for irrigation.

Ouray, Col.—It is feared that at least twenty miners have lost their lives in the snow slides which have cut off from all outside communication six hundred miles within a radius of twenty miles from Ouray. The exact number of deaths will not be known for days. As many as twenty-five mines are completely isolated. The damage may reach \$1,000,000.

At the Camp Bird mine, four miles from the Bird mill, a snowslide completely isolated fifty or more miners.

The body of William J. Cressey, an Englishman, who lost his life in the slide at the Camp Bird mill, has been recovered.

It is said there is sixty feet of snow at the high tower of the tramway of the Camp Bird, and the snow is deep all along the route of the tramway. In the Imogene Basin the snow is from 150 to 300 feet deep. This will prevent work on the reconstruction of the tramway for several weeks.

BURGLARS MURDER WIFE.

While Two Robbers Hold Husband Third Shoots Mother in Bed.

Tamaqua, Pa.—Three masked men entered the bedroom of John Morrison, a night foreman at the Eagle Hill colliery, at Cumbo, at 4.50 o'clock a. m., and while one stood guard over the wife and infant the other two took Morrison down stairs and forced him to give up \$85.

A shot was heard from the bedroom and Morrison's two guards forced him in the parlor and locked the door. He smashed the door and rushed to the bedroom to find his wife lying dead with a bullet hole in her right temple and the infant with its arms around her neck. There is no clue.

MORE GRAIN ON HAND.

Larger Proportion of Crops Unconsumed Than in Former Years.

Washington, D. C.—In the farmers' hands on March 1 were 158,403,000 bushels of wheat, or 22.9 per cent. of last year's crop, according to the Crop Estimating Board of the Bureau of Statistics. Last year at the same time there were 111,055,000 bushels on hand.

Corn on hand is estimated at about 1,080,000 bushels, or 40.9 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 954,686,000 bushels at this time last year. Of oats there are reported on hand about 379,805,000 bushels, or 39.8 per cent. of the crop.

Electric Shock Kills Student.

While making electric experiments, the results of which were to be used for his commencement thesis, Perley K. Dodge, of the senior class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was killed by an electric shock in the power plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly, Mass.

Palma Elected President of Cuba. The Presidential electors of the six provinces met in their respective capitals in Cuba and elected Tomas Estrada Palma President and Domingo Mendez Capote Vice-President.

Insurance Official Warned. Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Policy-Holders' Committee of the New York Life, has written a letter to President Orr warning him that he and his fellow officials will be held personally responsible for all moneys expended in their campaign for proxies.

Roosevelt For Peace in Coal War. President Roosevelt entered the fight for peace in the soft coal regions by threatening the railroads which were for a strike with drastic legislation.

Women of the Hour. A Cincinnati woman has 1000 canaries.

Girls of the '09 class at Barnard College, New York, gave a college circus, "The Dippydoo."

It is not true that woman lacks creative genius. In fact, the inventive talent is marked in woman.

In one week's mail Miss Helen Gould received requests for money calling in the aggregate for \$1,500,000.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) suggests slumming expeditions among the idle and thoughtless elements of the upper circles.

FRANCIS GOES TO AUSTRIA

President Names Troy Man to Replace Storer in Vienna.

Retirement Due to Friction Following Activity in Church Politics—Place For Former Governor Black's Friend.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has adjusted the unsatisfactory condition existing in the American Embassy to Austria-Hungary by appointing Charles S. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., to that post.

Bellamy Storer, the retiring Ambassador, is now in Egypt with his wife, although the President has been expecting him to come to Washington to have a talk about the matters which have caused friction and perplexity.

The appointment of Mr. Francis was not expected. The secret of the man picked for the Austrian Embassy was so well kept that no inkling of it escaped until the news was announced in the White House.

The new Ambassador is a son of the late John H. Francis, of Troy, who bore a diplomatic career of merit by serving as Minister to Greece. To this place Charles S. Francis was appointed by President McKinley in 1897. The older Francis was also the diplomatic representative of this Government at Vienna, the post to which the son has now been appointed.

Mr. Francis, as was his father, is an active politician, and had much to do with the nomination of Frank S. Black for Governor of New York in 1896.

Mr. Francis is a Cornell graduate and a trained athlete. He was the single scull champion of this country. He is of pleasant address and has great tact and patience.

The activity of Mr. and Mrs. Storer in church politics in Vienna was not the only factor in a situation which the President deemed it unwise to allow to continue, but it was the most important. Mr. Storer desired the authorization of an additional Cardinal in the United States.

When last in the United States Mr. Storer told friends he desired to be transferred to Rome. It is believed he desired to be sent to the Italian capital when Henry White was appointed Ambassador.

President Roosevelt was surprised, and it is said, displeased at the effort made to enlist his endorsement for any one in the matter of a new Cardinal. At no time was he disposed to grant Mr. Storer's desire to be transferred to Rome.

Some of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Storer are inclined to think they will not return to the United States to live. They do not care much for Cincinnati, and their house in Washington is leased to the French Ambassador. Mr. Storer's wife is an aunt of Representative Nicholas Longworth.

KILLS SEVEN LABORERS.

Foreman With Crowbar Effectively Defends Himself From Attack.

Bristol, Tenn.—A band of foreign laborers on the construction work of the Southern and Western Railway at Marion, N. C., attacked a foreman. In resisting the assault the foreman seized a crowbar and clubbed seven of the infuriated Hungarians to death within three minutes.

The foreigners became enraged over the conduct of the foreman, thinking he was taking advantage of their inability to grasp English. While the foreman was seated on a bank they sprang on him and slightly injured him before he got the bar. Thousands of Hungarians and Italian laborers employed in the construction of the Southern and Western Railroad have become enraged over the killing and more trouble is feared.

Fought Duel to Death on Raft. On a raft in the middle of the Kentucky River near Valleyview, Ky., Wingfield Crowe and Nelson Horne fought a duel to the death with knives. For nearly an hour the men struggled on the raft trying to cut each other to death. Toward the end Horne lost his knife, but he managed to strangle Crowe into semi-consciousness. He then got a pistol from his coat and shot Crowe three times. The duel was witnessed by fifty persons on shore.

To Reapportion South. When the legislative bill was taken up in the House, Washington, Mr. Keifer took the floor in advocacy of his re-apportionment bill reducing the representation in Congress as follows: Alabama, 2 to 5; Arkansas, 7 to 5; Florida, 3 to 2; Georgia, 8 to 3; North Carolina, 10 to 6; South Carolina, 7 to 3; Tennessee, 10 to 8; Texas, 16 to 12; and Virginia, 10 to 8.

Two Little Girls Drowned. Two little girls, Ada Lamb, thirteen years old, and Myrtle Lockwood, eleven, of Olean, N. Y., were drowned in Olean Creek. The sled on which one was drawing the other was found on the thin ice through which they went, a single hole near the thicker ice telling the story of their deaths. Their bodies were recovered.

Lieutenant's Mother a Suicide. Mother of Lieutenant Carl Buschke, of the Eighteenth Infantry, killed herself in her son's quarters, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., while suffering from melancholia.

Succeeds Miss Anthony. At a family council, Rochester, N. Y., it was decided that Mary Anthony should continue the late Susan B. Anthony's suffragist campaign in Oregon.

Two Killed at a Crossing. Erie train No. 20 struck a cutter containing Mrs. Jane Phelps and Charles Hemstraught, just west of Binghamton, N. Y., killing both of them. They were eighty and seventy years of age, respectively. A blinding snowstorm probably diverted their attention while attempting to cross the tracks.

Earthquake in Formosa. An earthquake at Kagi, Formosa, destroyed hundreds of buildings and killed many hundreds of people.

Labor World. Indictments against twenty-two coal companies for conspiracy in Cincinnati have been dismissed as the presentments were too defective to risk a trial.

President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, says that 5903 printers are on strike. There are 47,283 members of the union and its allied crafts and 36,938 are working eight hours a day.

President James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical, has practically been re-elected as no nominations have been made against him.

Settling Disputes With Canada. Rapid progress is being made by Secretary of State Root in settling all disputes between the United States and Canada.

Astor to Give Son Clivenden. It is asserted that Waldorf Astor will marry Mrs. Annie Langhorne Shaw at the end of April in Virginia and that they will live at Clivenden, the Thames residence of William Waldorf Astor, which will be the wedding gift from Mr. Astor. He will also bestow upon his son an income of \$100,000 yearly.

Telephone War in Iowa. Three hundred independent telephone companies have combined in Iowa to fight the Bell Company.

News of the Hour. An agreement on Morocco is in sight. Earthquakes continue in the West Indies.

One million dollars is to be the cost of the new St. Thomas' Church, New York City.

The British War Secretary favored retrenchment in army expenses at home and abroad.

The Bank of Montreal, Canada, has decided to open a branch in Mexico City, and enter the banking field.

Russia plans to make Vladivostok take the place of Dalny in her projects for the development of Manchuria.

IMMUNITY FOR PACKERS

Judge Humphrey Frees Beef Men Who Gave Garfield Facts.

Cannot Be Prosecuted as Individuals, the Court Declines—Information Obtained Was Not Voluntarily Given, But Was in Response to Government's Demand—Trust Itself Vulnerable.

Chicago, Ill.—By a decision of Judge J. Otis Humphrey in the United States Circuit Court here all the meat packers who were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade, are granted immunity from criminal prosecution.

Under the decision the individuals are to go free, but the indictments against the corporations of which some of the indicted men are members and others are employees are to stand.

The individuals who go free under the decision are: J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Charles W. Armour, Ira N. Morris, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles N. Swift, Edward Cudahy, Arthur Meeker, T. J. Connors, P. A. Valentine, A. H. Veeler, Arthur F. Evans, I. A. Carlton, Robert C. McManus and D. E. Hartwell.

The corporations that must stand trial are: Armour Packing Company, Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Company, Fairbank Canning Company and Swift & Co.

Judge Humphrey spoke for nearly an hour before indicating what the ultimate decision would be.

Reviewing the salient features of the case, the court went into a consideration of some of the points involved.

In conclusion he summed up his decision as follows: "Under the law in this case the immunity plea filed by the defendants will be sustained as to the individuals and denied to the corporations, and the jury will find in favor of the Government so far as the individuals are concerned."

During the rendition of the decision the court was crowded by defendants and spectators. Edward Morris and Edward Swift were in court, and both smiled when the decision was announced. J. Ogden Armour was not present, but some men prominent in the employ of Armour & Co., who were under indictment, were there, and their joy was manifest.

When the decision was announced, the defendants crowded together and shook hands.

District Attorney Morrison raised the question of the date for the trial of the corporations. He asked that the case be set for trial and that it commence within two weeks.

This met with a storm of protests from the attorneys of the packers, who insisted that they would be unable to prepare the case before fall. After some discussion Judge Humphrey decided that the lawyers agree among themselves on a date and notify him of their decision.

It is expected that the total number of witnesses in this trial will be at least 1000. Attorneys for the packers declared when asking for a postponement of their trial that their witnesses would number 1500.

The Government began its activities directed toward a prosecution of the packers and packing corporations in the summer of 1904. Shortly after the Commissioner of Corporations had begun work on his investigation at the instance of Congress.

In November of that year the Federal officials at Chicago and fifteen other cities acting simultaneously served subpoenas upon some 275 witnesses, some railroad men, some packing house clerks, some cattle men, some farm managers and some officials of defunct packing companies and prepared for the presentation of a case before the Grand Jury.

FIGHTING A CRAFTY REBEL. Germans Have Foe in Africa Who Has Cost \$150,000,000.

Berlin.—Official dispatches received from German Southwest Africa announce the failure of the comprehensive surrounding movement undertaken by the German troops against Jacob Morengo, the last and most active of the native leaders of the rebels. The movement had been going on for weeks, and six large detachments with fifty field and machine guns participated in it.

Colonel Deimling, the former Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, in a speech in the Reichstag said it was an error to suppose that Morengo was a savage with rings in his nose and ears. He was as hard-headed and intelligent a man as he had met, wore English riding clothes and spoke Dutch from having lived in Cape Colony. Morengo owned a large farm in German Southwest Africa and had a certain amount of generosity, for he gave a German whose farm he had plundered \$150 with which to return home in the first cabin.

The Reichstag passed the fourth supplementary African budget of \$7,500,000. The total cost of the insurrection up to date is about \$150,000,000.

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FREELAND BANK CLOSED

Promoters Accused of Using Money to Float Other Schemes.

F. M. Everett, Cashier of the First National, and William Beckley, a Lawyer, Placed Under Arrest.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—F. M. Everett, cashier of the First National Bank of Freeland, and William Beckley, a young attorney of Bloomsburg, who with Everett and a man named McKillip were the promoters of the bank, are in custody at Hazleton, charged with wrecking the bank, which closed its doors.

Everett is charged with the embezzlement of a sum close to \$50,000, and Beckley with conspiracy. Everett refuses to talk and is very despondent. Beckley has merely said that the directors acted hastily in causing the arrests, and that everything could have been straightened up at twenty-four hours' notice.

The news that the bank was closed created a profound sensation when it became generally known, and scores of mine workers, most of them foreigners, who had savings deposited there quit work and rushed to the bank. An excited crowd hung around all day.

The directors, who are all men of substance about Freeland, say that while it will take a thorough investigation to ascertain how much the bank has lost, the depositors will not lose. They estimate the loss from the examination which has been conducted so far at \$56,800.

In the pockets of Attorney Beckley were found fifteen notes for \$5000 each, drawn by the Pennsylvania Paper Mills, of Catwissa, on the First National Bank, of Catwissa. Three of the Pennsylvania Paper Mills were also found in his pockets. It is in this institution that the directors of the Freeland bank believe that Everett and Beckley have sunk the money that is missing.

Everett, Beckley and McKillip induced a number of prominent business men to organize the bank with a capital stock of \$50,000 in 1901. Not the least suspicion that anything was wrong was entertained until Wednesday, when a bank examiner, although finding the books apparently straight, discovered that the outstanding accounts with other banks were unusually large.

This led to inquiries which, it is said, indicated that the statements of other banks did not agree with the bank's regarding these accounts, and it was then discovered that about \$60,000 was missing.

HEARD SUICIDE 50 MILES AWAY. Lover Fired Fatal Shot While 'Phoning to His Fiancee.

Frankfort, Ind.—Though fifty miles away at Indianapolis Miss Buchanan, of that city, over the telephone heard her fiancée, Dr. Ellison Dixon, a well-known dentist of this city, kill himself with a revolver in his office.

Dr. Dixon and Miss Buchanan had had a falling out and he told her over the wire that he intended